

RESUME

HORSE AND MULE BREEDING OPERATIONS
IN INDIA,

1880.

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1880

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RESUME
OF
HORSE AND MULE BREEDING OPERATIONS IN INDIA,
1880.

SECTION I.

1. Organization of Department.—The Department of Horse-Breeding

G. G. O No. 356, dated 31st March 1876.

No. 674S, dated 19th September 1876, from Government of India, Military Department, to General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations.

2. Officers appointed.—The undermentioned officers were appointed to the department:—

G. G. O No. 356, dated 31st March 1876.

Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, Staff Veterinary Surgeon (Bombay Establishment), General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations.

No. 755, dated 17th April 1876, from Government of India, Military Department, to General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations.

Mr. W. Boyd, Veterinary Surgeon (Royal Artillery), Assistant Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, Punjab.

No. 508S, dated 19th July 1876, from Government of India, Military Department, to General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations.

Mr. E. J. Batt, 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon (Bengal Establishment), Assistant Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, North-Western Provinces and Rajputana.

No. 340S, dated 11th October 1877, from Government of India, Military Department, to General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations.

Mr. W. Boyd proceeded to England on medical certificate on 7th September 1877; and 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J. T. Meyrick (Royal Artillery) was appointed to officiate during Mr. Boyd's absence, and on 6th October 1879, when the latter officer vacated the appointment, Mr. Meyrick succeeded him.

3. Officers appointed in Bombay.—In the Bombay Presidency Mr. W. Lamb, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, superintends the working of the Stud Department, and in Kathiawar the Assistant Political Agent supervises the stud operations in that province.

4. In Madras.—In the Madras Presidency the Government have no horse-breeding operations, but a system of mule-breeding has lately been inaugurated, and Mr. F. G. Shaw, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, has been directed to supervise.

5. The duties of the officers of Horse-Breeding Operations Department (General Superintendent).—The General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, under the orders of the Government of India, immediately supervises the operations conducted in the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, Punjab and Lower Bengal, and advises on stud subjects of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

6. Assistant Superintendents.—The two Assistant Superintendents of the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana and the Punjab conduct their duties under the orders of the General Superintendent, who also consults the Local

Governments on subjects connected with the provinces under the respective Lieutenant-Governors.

7. *Tours of inspection.*—The Assistant Superintendents proceed on annual tour of inspection through the horse and mule-breeding districts of their respective provinces early in October, and, as a rule, complete their tours in the following April or May, and then return to their head-quarters; those of the Assistant Superintendent, North-Western Provinces and Rajputana, being at the dépôt stallion stables at Ilapur, near Meerut, North-Western Provinces, and those of the Assistant Superintendent, Punjab, at Abbottabad, where the stallion dépôt of the Punjab is temporarily located.

8. *Branding of mares for horse-breeding.*—During their tour they inspect all mares whose owners are desirous to have them branded, with the view of their obtaining the services of Government stallions; and they brand on the shoulder such mares as they consider fit for horse-breeding, with the letters V. I. in the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana, and B. M. in the Punjab. Formerly V. R. was the brand in use in the North-Western Provinces.

9. *Branding of mares for mule-breeding.*—Pony mares, whose owners desire to have them mated to donkey stallions, are also branded on the shoulder with the letter D.

10. *Attendance at horse fairs and shows.*—The Assistant Superintendents also attend as members and veterinary advisers on all committees at metropolitan horse fairs and district horse shows, where Government award prizes for the best of the different classes of stock. They also render professional advice to the Remount Agent, Upper Provinces, whenever that officer desires their veterinary opinion regarding stock, which he may propose purchasing for remount purposes.

11. *Communications.*—They communicate personally, or by letter, with their respective Local Governments and civil officers with reference to horse and mule-breeding subjects, advise horse-breeders, and carry on their duties under directions from the General Superintendent.

12. *Stud operations in Bombay.*—The stud operations in Bombay are conducted by Mr. W. Lamb, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, under the orders of the Local Government.

13. *In Madras.*—In Madras the newly inaugurated system of mule-breeding is carried on by Mr. F. G. Shaw, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, under the orders of the Local Government.

14. *In Lower Bengal.*—Likewise in Lower Bengal the Lieutenant-Governor issues orders with reference to the distribution of the donkey stallions.

SECTION II.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

15. *Stallions : number of.*—The number of stallions in the North-Western

No. 755¹ dated 17th April 1876, from Government of India, Military Department, to General Superintendent, present sanctioned, is three hundred. Horse-Breeding Operations.

16. *Selection of stallions.*—Great care is exercised in the selecting of horses best suited for improving the breeds in India.

17. *Classes of stallions.*—They are of the following classes:—

English thoroughbred	...	...	82
Half-bred English, including Norfolk Trotter	...	...	118
Australian	...	...	4
Cape	...	...	1
Arab	...	...	54
Stud-bred	...	...	50
		Total	309

Of which ten or twelve will shortly be disposed of on account of age.

18. *How obtained : English horses.*—The English horses are purchased in England by Major-General A. R. Thornhill (formerly Joint Remount Agent, Bombay and Madras) under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, according to indentures submitted by His Excellency the Viceroy

in Council. The English horses are forwarded to India during the cooler winter months by troopships to Bombay, and thence by rail to the Hapur Depôt, where they are kept one year in order to become acclimated and accustomed to the forage and grains of the country, prior to being distributed in the districts.

19. Australian, Cape and Arab horses.—

No. 4028, dated 14th August 1876, from Government of India, Military Department, to General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations.

The Australian, Cape and Arab horses are purchased in India by the General Superintendent, under sanction accorded by the Government of India.

20. Stud-bred horses.—The stud-bred horses were received from the late Stud Department of Bengal.

21. Stallions how obtained by Bombay Government.—The Government of Bombay obtain their English horses likewise from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, and the rest are purchased by the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon in the local market.

22. Number of stallions in Bombay.—The number of stallions in Bombay, according to the last Annual Report, 1878-79, was as follows :—

English	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Australian	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Arab	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
						Total	56

23. How distributed.—The stallions are distributed and stabled in the several horse-breeding districts at the following places :—

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Stands.	Districts.	Stands.	Districts.
Rajjubpur	Mooradabad.	Mooradinagar	Meerut.
Phoolpur	"	Bussatikri	"
Gohut	"	Majra	"
Mudeaolee	Budaon.	Takholee	"
Mustafabad	"	Purbitgurh	"
Mhow	"	Shampur	"
Pullia	"	Rardhana	"
Mullickpur	Bulandshahr.	Hapur Depôt	"
Mussowta	"	Ibrahimpur	Saharanpur.
Burrowlee	"	Rampur	"
Khundhur	Shahjehanpur.	Chitbuna	"
Bhittara	"	Mohora	"
Bhooria	"	Kamalpur	"
Khulpur	Bareilly.	Majra	"
Basharutgunge	"	Bhulsua	"
Kussumra	"	Bhugwanpur	"
Sooraya	Mainpuri.	Bunkhira	"
Budhowla	Etab.	Simlana	"
Pewaree	"	Bhaila	"
Biroonee	Agra.	Moheshpur	"
Somna	Aliganj	Kohund	Karnal.
Maitee	"	Patti Kuliāna	"
Kasimpur	"	Bashdhāra	"
Pissaya	"	Karnal	"
Taharpur	"	Sisouna	Muzafarnagar.
Sehora	Muttra.	Doodli	"
Bajna	"	Kussowlee	"
Khajoorka	Gurgaon.	Nusserpur	"
Hodul	"	Kuchowlee	"
Sikri	Delhi.	Paoteo	"
Molerbun	"	Teeawh	"
Sorundhun	Meerut.	Kairana	"
Kakraūn	"	Chajpur.	"

RÄJPUTANA.

Odeypur	Maywar.	Ajmere	Ajmore.
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PUNJAB.

<i>Stands.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Stands.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>
Rawal Pindi	Rawal Pindi.	Batil	Dera Ghazi Khan.
Attock	"	Asin	"
Kahuta	"	Tehsil Saugor	"
Pindigheb	"	Jampur	"
Futtehjung	"	Dera Ghazi Khan	"
Gujar Khan	"	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan.
Abbottabad Depôt	Hazara.	Mazasfergarh	Mazasfergarh
Haripur	"	Googaria	Montgomery.
Jhelum	Jhelum.	Probnaab	"
Pindadun Khan	"	Ferozepur	Ferozepur.
Talagung	"	Lahore	Lahore.
Chakwal	"	Chunian	"
Gujrat	Gujrat.	Kasur	"
Phalian	"	Jullunder	Jullunder.
Kharian	"	Ludhiana	Ludhiana.
Shahpur	Shahpur.	Amballa	Amballa.
Multan	Multan.	Rohtak	Rohtak.
Jhang	Jhang.	Ilissar	Hissar.
Rajhan	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur.
Choti	"	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur.
Harand	"	Mardan	Peshawar.
Tibbi	"	Bannu	Bannu.
Kandiwala	"		

BOMBAY.

Sirur	Poona.	Panch Mahals.
Poona	"	Kaira
Aligaon	"	Ahmedabad
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar.	Kathiawar
Sholapur	Sholapur.	Kurrachi
Satara	Satara.	Thar and Parkar.
Nasik	Nasik.	Shikarpur
Khandesh.		Jacobabad

24. *Allotments of stallions in North-Western Provinces, Rajputana and Punjab.*—In the allotting of stallions, those considered the best suited for crossing with the mares of the several districts, are selected and furnished. Moreover, in the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana and Punjab, the same class of stallions will, as far as possible, be continued in the same district, so that in due course of time, a sound judgment will be arrived at as to which class of sire proves the best suited for producing a superior stamp of horse.

25. *Period when stallions are kept at dépôt.*—Most of the stallions are kept in the dépôt stables at Hapur (North-Western Provinces) and Abbottabad (Punjab) from June to October, during which months few mares are covered; a few only being left at the district stands to serve mares which may not have been ready for the horse in the more favorable months for mating.

26. *When distributed in districts.*—In the month of October all the stallions, excepting the sick, are distributed throughout the districts, and their services are available for branded mares until the following June.

27. *Covering season.*—Practically, the covering season, in the several parts of the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana and Punjab, continues from November to May or June. Foals dropped between the months of October and May are found to thrive best.

28. *North-Western Provinces Dépôt stables.*—The dépôt stables at Hapur are of a substantial and an excellent kind, being well situated, lofty and duly ventilated, consisting of spacious loose boxes, affording accommodation for one hundred stallions.

29. *Punjab Dépôt stables.*—The dépôt stables of the Punjab were, until recently, at Rawal Pindi; but on account of Ludhiana disease frequently attacking the army horses of that station, and the dépôt stables not being in a healthy situation, the stallions in dépôt are now stabled at Abbottabad, 4,166 feet above sea level, where Ludhiana disease seldom occurs. The Government of Punjab have been pleased to place the Cavalry stables at that station temporarily at the disposal of this Department, pending the selection of a good site for dépôt stables in some central position of the Punjab.

30. *District stabling for stallions.*—The stallions, when in the districts, are kept in stables, the property of the State, or rented. These stables consist of large well ventilated loose boxes.

31. *Care and management of stallions.*—Each stallion has a native groom, and is fed and cared for according to rules laid down. A reference to Appendix I, which is a copy of the rules for the care of Government stallions, will afford information as to the dieting, grooming, and general management of the horses. Translations in Urdu and Nagri are printed in juxtaposition with the rules in English. A copy of the rules is suspended against the wall of every district stable.

SECTION III.

32. *Branded mares:—Meaning of the brand.*—When the Department of Horse-Breeding Operations was established, the Government of India decided that only approved mares should be allowed the services of Government sires, and it was ordered that the branding was to impose no claim on either side, but to be the condition of using the Government stallion. This system had been in force some years in the Punjab, under the orders of the Local Government, and had been found to answer. Accordingly, the Assistant Superintendents of the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana and the Punjab, were directed to inspect, during their tours through the breeding districts, all mares brought or sent by their owners desirous to have them branded, so as to render them eligible for being mated with Government horses, and only mares considered fit for brood were to be branded.

33. *Stamp of mare to be branded.*—The instructions conveyed to the Assistants were to the effect, to be particular in branding only those mares likely to give good stock, of a stamp fit for army and general purposes. Every mare so branded is then brought on the register according to the following form:—

Number.	Color.	Age.	HEIGHT.		Breed.	Marks.	Description of mare.	To what class of stallion allotted.	Date when branded.	Owner's name and residence.	Date of breeding.	Name and breed of stallion by which covered.	Result of breeding.	REMARKS.
			Hands.	Inches.										

34. *Number branded.*—In the Punjab, as above indicated, the branding of mares on this system had been some years adopted.

The following number of mares have been branded during the years noted, and, at the present time, there are 9,275 branded mares borne on the registers:—

Year.	Number of mares branded.
In 1870-77	3,621
, 1877-78	1,783
, 1878-79	2,009
, 1879-80	2,388

35. *Native Inspectors (Zilladars) appointed.*—Native Inspectors (Zilladars) are appointed in the following districts :—

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Saharanpur.	Agia.
Muzaffernagar.	Etah.
Meerut.	Shahjehanpur.
Bulandshahr.	Moorabad.
Aligarh.	Budaon.
Muttia.	Bareilly.

PUNJAB.

Mooltan.	Jhang.
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Umballa.
Jhelum.	Hazaia.
Rawal Pindi.	Gujrat.
Shahpur.	Jullunder.
Ludhiana.	Lahore.

To obtain information as to the results of coverings, also as to deaths or sales that may occur amongst the branded mares, so that any that have died or been sold, may be struck off the register, and thus as accurate as possible a return of branded mares actually remaining may be obtained. The last returns show, as above indicated, 9,275 branded mares remaining on the registers.

36. *Standard of brood mares.*—It is found that the standard of branded brood mares is gradually improving, as many owners of good fillies, the produce of Government horses, keep them for brood purposes.

37. *Cast mares.*—To assist breeders in obtaining mares for brood, the Government of India have been pleased No. 974D-S, dated 11th July 1879, from Government of India, Military Department, to General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, to sanction that all mares, under 15 years of age, cast from British Artillery and Cavalry in Bengal and Punjab, may be sold by auction to *bond fide* horse-breeders, instead of allowing them to be sold to the public, and thus end their days in hack and post work.

No. 1174D-S, dated 24th July 1879, from Government of India, Military Department, to General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, officers in Government employ, whether in the military, civil, or other branches of the service, are forbidden, under orders issued by the Imperial Government, to purchase any mares or fillies branded with the letters V. R., V. I., and B. M., so as to allow these approved mares to remain as brood, and thus improve the breed of horses.

39. *Barren branded mares.*—But in the case of a branded mare proving barren, the owner can obtain a certificate to the effect that she is barren, from the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, and then Remount officers and other officers in Government employ are at liberty to purchase the mare.

40. *No lien on branded mares or their produce.*—The Government hold no lien on branded mares or their produce by Government stallions, and their owners are free to keep, sell, or dispose of them as they like, save branded mares and fillies, to Remount and other Government officers as above explained.

SECTION IV.

41. *Metropolitan horse fairs and district horse shows.*—For some years past the Government of India have awarded money prizes at the horse fairs of Batesar and Hardwar in the North-Western Provinces, Rawal Pindi in Punjab, and Pokhur in Rajputana, and since 1877-78 the Government have instituted horse shows in the best horse-breeding districts, with the view of inducing owners to take good care of their stock.

42. *Prizes awarded.*—At Metropolitan horse fairs prizes are annually awarded to the best stock of different classes shown by horse-dealers, as well as breeders, but at district horse shows, which also take place yearly, the money awards are granted to the best stock exhibited by breeders only, and the

greater portion of the money is given to the best of branded mares and their produce by Government stallions.

43. *Prizes to geldings.*—Prizes are also given at all these fairs and shows to geldings, to induce owners of colts to have them castrated.

44. *Results.*—The results of this liberality on the part of the State are most satisfactory, as Judging Committees appointed by the Local Governments and Remount officers have generally recorded their opinions that the emulation on the part of stock owners, created by the awarding of prizes, leads to the better care and management of horse stock, especially the brood mares and their produce, and thus facilitates the improving of the breed throughout the country, for without liberal feeding of the latter the services of the Government stallions would be wasted.

45. *Awarding of khilluts, medals, and honorary diplomas.*—It is intended by the Imperial Government

No. 237S., dated 9th October 1877, from Government of India, Military Department, to General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, paragraphs 11 and 15. Sections IX and X of Rule for guidance of Judging Committees, *vide Appendix III*, attached.

abstaining from competing for money prizes with poorer exhibitors; or, in instances where Native States would prefer not entering their stock for competition.

46. *Prizes granted during 1879-80.*—During the year 1879-80 the sum of

No. 16294-D, dated 26th August 1879, from Government of India, Military Department, to General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations.

Rs. 16,500 was granted by the Government of India at the undermentioned Metropolitan horse fairs and district horse shows, as follows:—

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Metropolitan Horse Fairs.

				Rs.
Batesar	...	...	...	1,500
Haidwar	...	...	...	1,500
<i>District Horse Shows.</i>				
Saharanpur	...	...	...	1,000
Ahgarh	...	...	...	1,000
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	1,250
Bareilly	...	...	...	500
<i>Total</i>				<u>6,750</u>

PUNJAB.

Metropolitan Horse Fairs.

Rawal Pindi	...	...	...	1,000
Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	...	1,000
<i>District Horse Shows.</i>				
Shahpur	...	...	...	875
Jhang	...	...	...	875
Jhelum	...	...	...	500
Lahore	...	...	...	500
Mooltan	...	...	...	500
<i>Total</i>				<u>8,250</u>

RAJPUTANA.

Metropolitan Horse Fairs.

Pokhar	...	...	...	1,500
<i>Total</i>				<u>1,500</u>
<i>GRAND TOTAL</i>				<u>18,500</u>

The prize lists will be found in Appendix II, and the rules for the guidance of Judging Committees are shown in Appendix III.

SECTION V.

47. *Veterinary School, Hapur, North-Western Provinces.*—In order to afford assistance to owners in obtaining advice from qualified persons, as regards the treatment of sick and lame animals, and in having their colts properly castrated, and thus allow the latter to have more liberty and become better developed, a Veterinary School, under the Department of Horse-Breeding Operations, was established in 1876, and young men from the several horse-breeding districts are admitted for instruction, which is given without charge.

48. *Number of salutris issued from school.*—During the past four years 27 men have, after passing an examination, received certificates (*vide Appendix IV*) to the effect that they are qualified to practise as salutris and castrators.

49. *Men received from Native Cavalry.*—Officers Commanding Native Cavalry have also sent men to study at the school, to become fit for the position of salutri in their respective corps.

50. *Districts supplied with salutris and castrators.*—The following

No. 1090S, dated 31st August 1876, from Government of India, Military Department, to General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations.

districts have been supplied with salutris and castrators under sanction of the Government of India :—

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1 Saharanpur. 3 Meerut. 5 Aligarh. 7 Agia. 9 Shahjahanpur. 11 Badaon.	2 Muzaffarnagar. 4 Bulandshahr. 6 Muttra. 8 Etah. 10 Moradabad. 12 Bareilly.
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PUNJAB.

1 Dera Ghazi Khan. 3 Jhang. 5 Jhelum.	2 Mooltan. 4 Shahpur. 6 Gujerat.
---	--

7 Hazara.

RAJPUTANA.

Ajmere.

51. *Advanced students sent to Transport Department.*—The services of eighteen advanced students of the school have been placed at the disposal of the Military Transport Train, Kabul Force.

52. With three exceptions, all the salutris issued from the school have been conducting their duties in a satisfactory manner.

53. *Men sent by District Committees.*—District Committees of Muafargarh, Rohtak, Ferozepur and Karnal have also sent men to the school for instructions, to become qualified to act as advisers in the treatment of sick and lame horses and cattle of their respective districts.

54. *Instruction gratis.*—As above stated, no fees are levied for instruction, but each student must provide himself with subsistence, or an allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem must be granted by his friends or District Committees who may send him to school.

55. *Course of instruction.*—The course of instruction is as follows :—

- (a) Lectures on the common diseases and lamenesses of horses.
- (b) Clinical lectures, during which the symptoms of diseases and lamenesses are shewn, treatment recommended, and ordinary operations performed.
- (c) Preparation of prescribed medicinal remedies and the mode of administering or applying the same.
- (d) Horse shoeing.
- (e) Stable management, with a special reference to the prevention of disease, by adopting a sound system of watering and feeding stock, and due ventilation and sanitation of stables.
- (f) Nature, causes and symptoms of ordinary cattle diseases explained, and treatment recommended.
- (g) Students are rendered eligible for examination after a period of eighteen months' study from date of admission, and will be provided with certificates of qualification as salutris and castrators on passing the examination. Unsuccessful competitors are allowed a further term of twelve months to qualify themselves for a second examination.

(b) No allowances will be made to the students during the period of tuition. They must support themselves.

(c) The wages of a qualified salutri and castrator in the Department of Horse-Breeding Operations are as follows :—

1st year of service,	Rs. 14 per month;
2nd	" 15 "
3rd	" 16 "
4th	" 18 "
5th and over,	Rs. 20 per month;

and every salutri and castrator is required to provide and keep a pony for travelling through the districts.

(d) Salutris and castrators holding certificates of the Hapur Veterinary School, who may prove themselves zealous in the performance of their duties, will be recommended by the Department of Horse-Breeding Operations as opportunity occurs for higher paid appointments in connection with Municipal District Committees, &c.

(e) A student can be admitted during any month of the year.

(f) Permission to enter the school can be obtained from the General Superintendent, Simla, or Assistant Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, North-Western Provinces and Rajputana, Hapur.

56. *Veterinary Guide and Manual by 1st Class Veterinary Surgeon J. J. Meyrick.*—A practical treatise on the management of brood mares and young

No. 88S.-D., dated 15th April 1880, from Government of India, Military Department, to General Superintendent, treatment of ordinary diseases and Horse-Breeding Operations.

Class Veterinary Surgeon J. J. Meyrick, is about being published under the sanction of the Imperial Government, and a copy of this book will be given gratis to owners of branded mares.

SECTION VI.

57. *Castration of colts.*—The practice of castration of colts has not hitherto been customary in India; partly on account of a belief that castration weakens a horse's powers of endurance, and partly on account of the gelding not being so high metalled and showy as the entire horse. But the most weighty objection to castration has been the danger attendant upon the operation, as, until lately, no qualified gelders were at hand, and the unfortunate horse was operated on by men who, from ignorance, very often caused the horse to die, either under, or from the effects of, the operation.

58. *Risk attending the operation lessened.*—Since qualified castrators have been provided in the districts, and they have practically proved that there is little chance of a horse dying when properly operated on, owners are gradually gaining confidence and are bringing their colts to the salutris, in order to render them eligible to compete as geldings for prizes at fairs and shows, as will be observed by the following return of colts castrated by the Government salutris during the last three years :—

In 1877-78	...	122
,, 1878-79	...	255
,, 1879-80	...	495
	Total	802

Of these, only two have been reported as having died from the operation.

Moreover, dealers are now having colts castrated with a view of facilitating their breaking in, in harness as pairs, &c.

59. *Number of geldings purchased as remounts.*—That castration is gradually increasing is also shown by the fact that during the following years geldings were purchased as remounts :—

In 1877-78	159
,, 1878-79	266

60. *Inducements offered to adopt castration.*—To give further inducement for castration to become common, and thus allow greater chance of young colts having more liberty, and becoming thereby better developed, the following rules (*vide Appendix III*) have been laid down :—

"Geldings may also compete in classes 'Colts,' and 'Yearlings (colts).'"

"On future occasions, prizes for geldings will be increased in number and value, and those for colts not castrated will be proportionately decreased. To enable a horse to become eligible to compete in the gelding class, *both testicles must have been excised.*

"The prizes allotted to the class geldings are to be invariably awarded to the best competing, irrespective of their worth in other respects. Prizes in this class to be awarded only to stock that have been castrated when in possession of their present owners, *bond fide* horse-breeders, and provided the Judging Committee are satisfied the animals have been castrated with a view of competing for the prizes."

61. *Benefits of castration.*—Colts not castrated at, or soon after, eighteen months of age, become difficult to manage, and require more tethering, and frequently are tightly bound by head, fore and hind heel ropes, as well as cross ropes, and become more or less deformed in limbs, narrow-chested, in at elbows, and are thus ruined. Gelding colts become quiet, and are as easily managed as fillies, and, like the latter, having more liberty become better developed and stronger in body and limbs.

62. By inducing castration of colts the using of the Government stallions becomes more certain, and thereby improvement in stamp rendered more likely.

SECTION VII.

63. *Country-bred remounts purchased.*—The following table shows the number of country-bred remounts purchased during the last three years by the Government Remount Agent, Upper Provinces, for British Artillery and Cavalry, and by Remount officers of Bengal and Punjab Native Cavalry and Police:—

YEARS.	For British Artillery and Cavalry.	For Bengal Native Cavalry.	For Punjab Native Cavalry.	For North-Western Provinces and Punjab Police.	Total.	REMARKS.
1877-78	72	701	203	221	1,200	
1878-79	88	1,751	556	211	2,606	
1879-80	117	*	-	129	*	* Returns not complete.
TOTAL	277	2,455	759	561	3,806	

64. *Number of remounts to be purchased during 1880-81.*—The Government of India have ordered that two hundred remounts be purchased during the current year for British Artillery and Cavalry, and it may be expected that a larger number will become annually obtainable as Indian horse-breeding develops and the breeds of horses improve.

65. *Home supply of horses.*—A home supply of horses is, of course, a desideratum for many reasons, the chief being to have Indian-bred horses at hand, and the fact of the money spent by the State and public in purchasing horses remaining in the country, is a very important revenue matter.

66. *Country-bred horses in Punjab and Rajputana.*—Some purely country-bred horses being found in the Punjab and Rajputana quite fit for army purposes, augurs favorably for Northern India to produce, in time, by selected sires and dams and due culture of young stock, all the horses required by the State and public.

SECTION VIII.

MULE-BREEDING OPERATIONS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

67. *Mule-breeding carried on in Punjab.*—For some years past mule-breeding has been carried on in the Punjab, and fostered by the Lieutenant-Governor.

68. *Found remunerative.*—It is found a remunerative occupation, and has been increasing during the last few years.

69. *Mule-breeding in North-Western Provinces and Rajputana.*—In the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana the industry has not been earnestly

taken up by mare-owners; but during the last two years some success has been attained in inducing owners of the smaller and indifferent mares to mate them with the donkey.

70. *Number of donkey stallions distributed.*—At the present time ninety-one donkey stallions are distributed in the several districts of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, as shown below:—

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.			
Rajjubpur	... Mooradabad district	Purnichgarh	Meerut District
Khundbur	... Shahjehanpur	Hapur	"
Soornya	... Mainpuri	Ibri	Saharanpur
Somna	... Alignar	Raiapur	"
Hodul	... Gurgaon	Bhagwanpur	"
Burowla	... Bulandshahr	Bunhaura	"
Mooradnagar	... Meerut	Baschnara	Karnal
Takhaolee	...	Ramnuggar	Kumāon

PUNJAB.			
Rawal Pindi	... Rawal Pindi district	Dera Ghazi Khan	Dera Jat District
Attock	... "	Geogaria	Montgomery
Kahuta	... "	Chpujan	Lahore
Pindigheb	... "	Jallunder	Jallunder
Fatehjung	... "	Ludhiana	Ludhiana
Abbottabad	... Hazara	Gujrat	Gujrat
Haripur	..."	Umballa	Umballa
Jhelum	... Jhelum	Kangra	Kangra
Pindadun Khan	..."	Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur
Talagang	..."	Murdau	Peshawar
Chukwal	..."	Kohaf	Kohat
Shahpur	... Shahpur	Bannu	Bannu
Jhang	... Jhang	Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur
Mooltan	... Mooltan	Hissar	Hissar

Their services for mares are obtainable gratis. They are of the following classes:—

Spanish	...	...	4
Arab	...	...	75
Bokhara	...	...	10
Punjabi	...	...	2
		Total	91

71. *Demand for services of donkey stallions.*—Mule-breeding is spreading so much, especially in Punjab, that there is a steadily increasing demand for the services of more donkey stallions; indeed, the demand is greater than at present can be supplied, but measures are being adopted by the Department of Horse and Mule-Breeding Operations, so as to obtain a sufficient number of superior animals, as soon as possible.

72. *Arab donkeys expected.*—It is expected that Arab dealers will import seventy to eighty from Arabia this year; a few of Kabul breed may be obtained, and the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan has kindly promised to procure some from the Bozdar hills in Baluchistan, where a hardy and well-limbed donkey, of good size, is bred. It is also proposed to have some provided from Egypt, where, it is well known, a very superior class of donkey is found.

73. *Few donkey sires bought in Punjab.*—Occasionally a suitable donkey sire is bought in the Punjab, as the fact of mule-breeding having proved so remunerative, has caused the breed of donkeys to be improved, and by and by a good supply of donkey stallions may be expected from these provinces.

SECTION IX.

74. *Branded mares for mule-breeding.*—A system of branding horse and pony mares with the letter D on the shoulder, for mule-breeding, has been adopted, so that the number of mares employed may be registered and known. This brand secures the mare the service of the donkey, free of charge; but in

order to afford every chance of this industry rapidly developing, mares not branded are, for the present, allowed to be brought to the Government donkey sires. This was deemed advisable, as the desire to utilize mares for mule-breeding has latterly been so much on the increase ; and unbranded mares, so served, will in due course receive the brand.

75. *Branding not commenced in North-Western Provinces.*—Branding has not been commenced in the North-Western Provinces, as at present the mares brought to the donkeys are limited, and it has been thought prudent to allow no chance of impediments occurring in inaugurating the industry.

76. *Number of pony mares registered in Punjab.*—In the Punjab 1,599 horse and pony mares are registered, but very many more are being used as mule-breeders.

77. *Branding of approved donkey mares.*—Approved donkey mares of a superior stamp are also branded with the letter D, as the frank for mating with Government donkeys, so that the local breed, which is the best in India, may be improved and donkey sires be obtained in greater abundance from this source.

SECTION X.

78. *Breeding mules a paying occupation.*—As above indicated, mule-breeding is found a paying occupation.

79. *Good mules from indifferent pony mares.*—Doubtless, the better the horse or pony mare put to a good donkey, the better may the produce be anticipated ; but indifferent horse and pony mares, quite unfit to be mated with horses, are, when put to a good donkey, found to produce good and useful mule-stock.

80. *Mule-breeding is inexpensive.*—Good mules at the side of their apparently worthless dams can be seen at the Rawal Pindi fair ; thus mule-breeding does not require much capital, as the dams are to be obtained at a low figure, and the cost of keeping them and rearing their hardy mule produce is inexpensive.

81. *Feeding of mules to look and sell well.*—Mule-breeders do go to some little expenditure for a few weeks, in feeding their animals up to look and sell well at a fair, but this money is well laid out, as is shown by the prices which mules bring in the market.

82. *Mules for sale at Rawal Pindi fair.*—At the annual Rawal Pindi fair in March, from six to eight hundred mules are generally found for sale, and the excellent condition they are invariably in, attests the care bestowed on them to make them fit for market.

83. *Prices realized.*—During the last four years, the following prices were realized by sales at this fair :—

YEARS	Highest price,			Lowest price,			Average price.			REMARKS
	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1876-77	157	0	0	17	0	0	131	12	6	
1877-78	300	0	0	16	0	0	129	0	0	
1878-79	380	0	0	14	0	0	159	0	0	
1879-80	...	*	*	*	*	*	191	14	0	* Returns received but not complete. It is believed Rs. 500 was the highest price.

84. *Mule-breeding as an adjunct to horse-breeding.*—Mule-breeding is a most useful adjunct to horse-breeding, in utilizing all mares not good enough to produce horse stock, and breeders of the poorer classes can enter upon it, as requiring little capital and bringing much remuneration. It may be considered, at present, the most paying of all agricultural industries, and it is likely to remain a remunerative occupation, as the demand by the State for mules for Government transport work, and by the public for pack purposes, especially in the hilly districts, will remain sure.

[13]
SECTION XI.

85. *Inducements offered to mule-breeders.*—Government, in addition to furnishing donkey stallions gratis, offer other inducements to mule-breeders.

86. *Awarding of prizes.*—Prizes are awarded at the several Metropolitan horse fairs and district horse shows for the best of mules exhibited. Latterly prizes have also been offered to the best donkeys for mule-breeding purposes.

87. *Amounts awarded during 1879-80.*—In Appendix II the amounts awarded at the last fairs and shows are noted. Those granted at Rawal Pindi reached the sum of Rs. 700.

88. *Average price paid by Government for mules.*—The purchases of mules by Government at this mart are extensive. The average price paid by Government for mules purchased at the fair of 1878-79 was Rs. 219 each, and in 1879-80 Rs. 230 each.

89. *Covering season for pony mares.*—Horse and pony mares are allowed to be served by the Government donkey stallions during any month of the year, so as to give every chance of adding to mule stock. The young mules being hardy, generally thrive, though dropped at seasons when young horse stock would probably not do well.

SECTION XII.

MULE-BREEDING IN OTHER PRESIDENCIES AND PROVINCES.

90. *Madras Presidency.*—At the suggestion of the Imperial Government No. 1885D-S., dated 15th September 1879, from Govt. of India, Military Department, to General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations. a system of mule-breeding was inaugurated by the Government of Madras in 1879, and it is hoped that pony mare owners of suitable districts will, on finding mule-breeding a paying pursuit, follow it.

91. *Time required to establish mule-breeding.*—Up to last year, no mules had ever been bred in that Presidency, so time will be required to allow of the experiment being carried out.

92. *Supply of donkey stallions.*—Ten donkeys have been sent to Madras, and they have been distributed in the following districts:—

Salem.	Madura.
Coimbatore.	Nilgiris.
North Arcot.	Kurnool.

93. *Prizes to be awarded.*—Prizes are to be awarded to the owner of every mule dropped for the first two or three years, and then prizes for the best of mule stock of different ages will be annually given.

94. *Bombay Presidency.*—The Government of Bombay are also adopting measures with the hope of introducing mule-breeding in that Presidency, and as the Deccan ponies are famed for their powers of endurance, a good field is offered in the highlands of those districts, especially as most of the stallion ponies have been purchased and sent for transport work to Afghanistan.

95. *Supply of donkey stallions.*—Five donkey stallions, under the sanction of the Imperial Government, No. 30D, dated 5th January 1880, from Government of India, Military Department, to General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations. have been provided to the Government of Bombay, to commence the experiment.

96. *Lower Bengal.*—The subject of mule-breeding has been recently under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and three donkey sires are being sent for distribution to—

Darjeeling.	Chittagong.
Moulshamji.	

97. *Hopes entertained of some good mules being bred.*—Though the low lands of Lower Bengal are not favorable for the breeding of equine animals, still it may be hoped that some good mules may be bred and reared on the higher lands, especially in the hilly tracts.

98. British Burma.—Again, on the recommendation of His Excellency

No. 1438.-D., dated 21st April 1880, from Government Sir Neville Chamberlain, Commander-in-Chief, Madras, to have mules bred of India, Military Department, to General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations.

for Army purposes, not only in Madras but also in Burma, proposals have been made by the Chief Commissioner,

British Burma, to receive donkey stallions for mule-breeding, which pursuit, it appears, has been for some time adopted in some parts of Burma without British territory.

99. Supply of donkey stallions.—Two donkeys are held in readiness to be sent accordingly to British Burma.

100. Central Provinces, Pachmarhi.—Correspondence has taken place between the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, on the subject of introducing and fostering mule-breeding on the highlands of those provinces, which it is thought will prove very suitable for the experiment.

101. General Superintendent's intended visit.—The General Superintendent intends visiting Pachmarhi in September 1880, to confer with the local authorities on the subject.

SECTION XIII.

102. Prospects of mule-breeding.—As the breeding of mules requires little capital, and is found remunerative, it may be expected that wherever the industry may be fairly started and fostered in suitable districts, success will result.

103. Native farmers are loath to embark in any new pursuit.—Native farmers and ryots are always loath to embark in any new pursuit, unless they see a good chance of profit; but when they become convinced that the profit is as sure as that of other occupations, they are not slow in taking to the new pursuit, especially if they find the profit connected with it is greater: hence why mule-breeding is spreading so rapidly in Punjab.

104. Objections to breeding of mules.—In some districts objections are raised on moral grounds, for example, in the Ajmere district the people look upon mule-breeding as against the proper course of nature, and it is believed that in Kathiawar similar reasons have been assigned for not adopting it.

These objections will gradually succumb to the influence of the profit to be derived by allowing horse and pony mares to become mule-breeders.

SECTION XIV.

105. Principles of the Department.—The principles now being carried out by the Imperial Government, with reference to horse and mule-breeding as a portion of agricultural operations, are—

1stly.—To supply gratis the best suited stallions for approved mares, and thus to afford every chance of improvement in breed.

2ndly.—To award prizes at metropolitan horse fairs and district horse shows to the best of stock exhibited by dealers and breeders; and at district horse shows to allow only the produce of Government stallions out of branded mares to compete for the prizes which are reserved for breeders only: thus to induce owners to duly feed and care for their animals, and thereby materially assist in the production of an improved stamp of stock.

3rdly.—The providing of salutris and castrators to breeding districts, to render advice to owners of stock as to the treatment of their animals when sick or lame, and to castrate colts gratis, to allow of their being as easily managed and reared as fillies, and to have, like the latter, as much liberty as possible.

4thly.—To afford veterinary instruction gratis to all desirous to learn, with a view of veterinary aid becoming available in all breeding districts.

The distributing gratis, of Mr. Meyrick's Veterinary Guide and Manual, on the management and care of brood mares and stock, to owners of approved and branded mares.

106. Results of the liberal assistance granted by the State.—That the liberal assistance thus granted by the State is being attended with success, is obvious by the better care bestowed by owners on stock, and the improvement in the stamp of horses which has already been found; therefore, there is reason to believe that by the Government of India, steadily following the lines laid down,

this important portion of agriculture will ultimately produce a sufficient number of good and useful horse and mule-stock, fit for the Indian army and for the requirements of the public. Moreover, agricultural interests will be improved by horse-breeders receiving all money spent in India on horses, instead of a large amount being sent, as now obtains, to Australia and other countries for imported stock, to the loss of Indian horse-breeders and to the detriment of the revenue of the country.

SIMLA,
28th June 1880.

J. H. B. HALLEN,
General Supdt., Horse-Breeding Operations.

P. S.—In the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Rajputana owners of branded mares are furnished with certificates of the date of serving by the Government stallions, also with another certificate of the date of birth, sex, color, &c., of the produce, so that purchasers may become possessed of the pedigrees of stock.

Dealers can obtain the latter certificates when purchasing young stock from breeders.

Remount officers and other purchasers are solicited to invariably obtain the certificates of pedigree, in order that an opinion may be arrived at as to the value of the different classes of stallions as sires.

J. H. B. HALLEN,

APPENDIX I.

RULES FOR THE CARE OF GOVERNMENT STALLIONS.

I. Ventilation.—The stable windows, and all apertures (ventilators) in the walls, below and above, and through the ceiling, should always be kept open.

Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. during the hot months, when flies are troublesome, and in the winter nights when the air is cold and chill, the shades of the doorways should be let down.

II. Stables to be kept clean.—The floor of the stalls should always be kept clean and level.

Dung and urine to be immediately removed and dry earth placed upon the part where urine has fallen.

The evacuations, soiled portion of the bedding, and foul earth of the floor, should be thrown at a distance, to prevent offensive smell reaching the stable.

If these precautions are not strictly observed, the stallions are liable to get sick and their feet diseased.

III. Bedding.—A sufficient quantity of bedding must be provided, to enable the stallions to lie down comfortably.

Every morning the bedding should be exposed to the sun to dry.

When the bedding gets old, it should be thrown away, and replaced by a fresh supply.

IV. Gate of the stallion stable compound.—To prevent other horses coming into the stallion stable compound, a strong gate should be erected, and walls (not less than five feet high) built around the compound.

V. Tying up stallions prohibited.—Stallions when in the stable, are not to be tied up, except when being groomed.

Head and heel ropes are not to be used.

The doorways of the stalls should be fitted with strong gates.

VI. Watering.—Stallions should be watered three times a day, and should not be fed till half an hour after watering. A horse when watered soon after eating grain, is very liable to get gripes.

VII. Feed of Stallions.—A stallion should receive the following rate of rations per diem:—

Four seers well crushed gram or barley, or half-and-half of each.

One seer bran.

Twenty seers green (doob) grass.

Five seers lucerne } when procurable.
Two seers carrots }

If the horse can eat more than twenty seers of green grass, it should be given to him.

VIII. Grooming.—Stallions should be well groomed, with the brush, twice a day.

The brush is to be cleaned with the curry comb.

The curry comb is not to be applied to the horse.

When a horse is not properly groomed, he is liable to have skin disease.

IX. Washing prohibited.—Stallions should not be bathed or washed, as either one or the other is likely to produce rheumatism and weakness of the loins.

X. Exercise.—Stallions to have about two hours of fast walking exercise, morning and evening, at a place unsought by other horses.

XI. Picketting stallions out at night.—During the summer months, when the stables are hot at night, the stallions should be picketed out in the stable yard (surrounded by a wall or rail fence) tied by the head only, from 7 p. m. to 4 A. M.

Heel ropes are not to be used in picketting the stallions.

XII. Stallions to be shod.—Stallions are to be shod when shoes are deemed necessary.

When shod, the shoes should be removed, the feet duly reduced, and the old or new shoes applied, once a month.

XIII. Serving of mares.—A stallion should not be allowed to serve more than twice in one day (either one mare twice, or two mares, once each), viz., once in the morning and the other in the evening.

He is not to cover more than five times during the week.

He is not to serve more than 50 mares during the year without the sanction of the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations.

When a mare is being covered, both her hind-legs and one fore-leg should be hobbled in the usual way.

XIV. Only V. R. and B. M. branded mares to be served.—Only mares that have been inspected branded V. R. and B. M. and registered, will be served by the stallions.

It is strictly forbidden to allow any other mares to be covered by Government stallions.

Mares branded V. R. and B. M., but under five years of age, are not to be served.

XV. Fees, covering, prohibited.—No fees of any kind are to be given or received.

The Government stallions are allowed to cover V. R. and B. M. branded mares gratis.

Zilladars and stallion-keepers are strictly forbidden to receive any fees directly or indirectly from the owners of mares.

XVI. Sickness.—In the event of a stallion becoming ill or getting injured, a report should be sent to the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations.

Should the sickness or injury be of a serious nature, and the stallion fit to be moved, he should be at once sent to the dépôt hospital for treatment.

If any stallion is found to be weak, he should not be allowed to serve, and a report regarding his state should be submitted to the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations.

When a stallion is found not to fill his mares, the circumstance should be reported to the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations.

Stallion-keepers should always have ready at hand the usual colic mixture* and an enema pipe by them, so as to be able to treat such stallions as may get gripes.

The mixture to be given as directed:

As long as the symptoms of gripes continue, clysters of tepid water and oil should be administered.

J. H. B. HALLEN,
Gen^l. Supdt., Horse-Breeding Operations.

* Linseed oil 4 chittacks, turpentine 1 oz., laudanum 1 oz., to be well shaken before given.

APPENDIX II

METROPOLITAN HORSE FAIR AT BATESAD.

METROPOLITAN HORSE FAIR AT HARDWARE.

APPENDIX II—CONTD.

SAHARUNPUR DISTRICT HORSE SHOW.

Branded (V.R. and V.I.) mares and their stock got by Government stallions, bona fide the property of horse-breeders, in the districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffernagar and Kurnal.

CLASSES.	PRIZES.												TOTAL. Amount.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—Branded Mares.														
Branded mares not less than 4 and not exceeding 14 years of age (<i>vide Rule II.</i>)	50	25	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
Branded mares in foal to Government stallions, or with foal at foot by a Government stallion, not less than 4 years old (<i>vide Rule II.</i>)	70	45	25	20	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	275
CLASS II.—Branded Fillies.														
Branded fillies not in foal under 4 years of age (<i>vide Rule IV.</i>)	60	40	30	20	15	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	215	215
CLASS III.—Fillies.														
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions 4 years old.	23	17	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	
Ditto 3 ditto.	18	12	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	
Ditto 2 ditto.	13	7	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	130
CLASS IV.—Colts.														
Colts out of branded mares by Government stallions 4 years old.	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
Ditto 3 ditto.	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	28
CLASS V.—Yearlings.														
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions, colts.	30	20	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	
Ditto fillies.	30	20	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	130
CLASS VI.—Geldings.														
GELDINGS.	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
(<i>vide Rule V.</i>) 4 yrs. old.	18	10	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	
(<i>vide Rule V.</i>) 3 ditto.	20	15	10	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	
... 2 ditto.	20	15	12	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	82	207
(<i>vide Rule V.</i>) 1 yr. old.	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
CLASS VII.—Mules.														
To the best mule of any age.														
													Total amount	... 1,000

APPENDIX II—CONT'D.

Aligarh District Horse Show.

*Branded (T. R. and T. I.) mares and their stock got by Government stallions, bona
proprietors of horse-breeders, in the districts of Aligarh, Agra, Etah and Mutttra.*

APPENDIX II—CONT'D.

BULANDSHAHIR DISTRICT HORSE SHOW.

Branded (V. R. and V. I.) mares and their stock got by Government Stallions, bona fide the property of horse-breeders, in the districts of Bulandshahr, Delhi, Gurgaon, and Meerut.

CLASSES.	PRIZES.												TOTAL. Rs.	
	1 Rs.	2 Rs.	3 Rs.	4 Rs.	5 Rs.	6 Rs.	7 Rs.	8 Rs.	9 Rs.	10 Rs.	11 Rs.	12 Rs.	Amount. Rs.	
CLASS I.—Branded Mares.														
Branded mares not less than 4 and not exceeding 14 years of age (<i>vide Rule II</i>).	60	30	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	
Branded mares in foal to Government stallions, or with foal at foot by a Government stallion, not less than 4 years old (<i>vide Rule II</i>).	80	55	30	25	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	340
CLASS II.—Branded Fillies.														
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (<i>vide Rule IV</i>).	65	60	40	30	20	15	15	10	10	5	5	5	270	270
CLASS III.—Fillies.														
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions 4 years old.	25	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	
Ditto 3 ditto ...	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
Ditto 2 ditto ...	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	130
CLASS IV.—Colts.														
Colts out of branded mares by Government stallions, 4 years old ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Ditto 3 ditto ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	30
CLASS V.—Yearlings.														
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions, colts, fillies ...	35	25	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	
Ditto ...	35	25	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	160
CLASS VI.—Geldings.														
GELDINGS { (<i>vide Rule V</i>) 4 years old	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
{ (<i>vide Rule V</i>) 3 ditto ...	23	17	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	
{ (<i>vide Rule V</i>) 2 ditto ...	30	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	100	
{ (<i>vide Rule V</i>) 1 year old ...	30	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	120	305
CLASS VII.—Mules.														
To the best mule of any age.	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
													Total amount	1,250

APPENDIX II—CONT'D

BAREILLY DISTRICT HORSE SHOW.

Branded (V.R. and V.I.) mares and their stock got by Government Stallions, bona fide the property of horse-breeders, in the districts of Bareilly, Budawr, Moradabad and Shahjehanpur.

APPENDIX II—CONTD.

METROPOLITAN HORSE FAIR AT RAWAL PINDI.

APPENDIX II—CONT'D.

METROPOLITAN HORSE FAIR AT DERA GHAZI KHAN

CLASSES.	PRIZES.								Amount	TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—Mares.										
Mares of and over 4 years of age	...	...	60	50	40	30	20	10	...	210
CLASS II.—Fillies.										
Fillies got by Government stallions, or stallions received as gifts from Government for stock purposes (see foot-note No. 3).	{	3 years old	20	15	13	10	8	...	...	66
	{	ditto	15	13	10	8	...	...	...	46
Fillies (of any breed)	{	3 years old	20	15	12	10	7	...	...	61
	{	ditto	15	12	10	7	...	...	...	44
CLASS III.—Geldings.										
GELDINGS { (vide Rule III)	...	4 years old	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	25
(vide Rule III)	...	3 ditto	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	25
	...	2 ditto	40	25	16	10	...	...	...	90
	{ (vide Rule III)	1 year old	40	31	30	20	10	5	...	136
CLASS IV.—Colts.										
Colts got by Government stallions, or stallions received as gifts from Government for stock purposes (see foot-note No. 3).	{	4 years old	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	30
	{	3 ditto	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	30
Colts (of any breed)	{	4 years old	15	5	5	...	...	...	...	25
	{	3 ditto	15	5	5	...	...	...	...	25
CLASS V.—Yearlings.										
Yearlings got by Government stallions, or stallions received as gifts from Government for stock purposes (see foot-note No. 3).	{	Colts	...	10	5	5	...	...	...	20
	{	Fillies	...	12	10	6	...	...	...	28
Yearlings (of any breed)	{	Colts	...	8	6	5	...	...	...	19
	{	Fillies	...	12	10	5	...	...	...	27
CLASS VI.—Mules.										
To the best mules of any age	...	...	20	15	10	7	7	5	5	71
CLASS VII.—Donkeys.										
For the best donkey for sale at less than Rs. 100/-	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
										16
									Total amount	1,000

NOTE No. 1.—It is to be notified to exhibitors that in future years increased prizes will be given to stock out of branded mares by Government stallions.

No. 2.—No stock will be allowed to compete as "got by Government stallions" unless a certificate to that effect is shown by the exhibitor.

No. 3.—The produce of "Government stallions, or stallions received as gifts from Government for stock purposes" are allowed the privilege of competing for both classes, i.e., that of their own as well as that of "of any breed," vide-class II.—Fillies; class IV.—Colts; and class V.—Yearlings.

APPENDIX II—CONTD.

SHAHPUR DISTRICT HORSE SHOW.

Branded (B. M.) mares and their stock got by Government Stallions, also other stock noted, the property of bona fide horse-breeders, in Shahpur and neighbouring districts.

CLASSES.	PRIZES.									Amount	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—Branded Mares.											
Branded mares not less than 4 and not exceeding 14 years of age (<i>vide Rule II</i>).	35	25	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	85	
Branded mares in foal to Government stallions, or with foal at foot by a Government stallion, or stallion received as gift from Government for stock purposes, not less than 4 years old (<i>vide Rule II</i>).	60	50	40	30	15	10	10	10	5	225	310
CLASS II.—Fillies, branded.											
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (<i>vide Rule IV</i>).	50	40	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	130	130
CLASS III.—Fillies.											
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions, or stallions received as gifts from Government for stock purposes, 4 years old.	20	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
Ditto 3 ditto ...	15	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
Ditto 2 ditto ...	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	25	85
CLASS IV.—Colts.											
Colts out of branded mares by Government stallions, or stallions received as gifts from Government for stock purposes, 4 years old.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Ditto 3 ditto ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	25
CLASS V.—Yearlings.											
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions, or stallions received as gifts from Government for stock purposes, colts.	15	12	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	44	
Ditto ditto fillies ...	15	13	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	45	89
CLASS VI.—Geldings.											
GELDINGS { (<i>vide Rule V</i>) { 4 years old ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
{ 3 ditto ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
{ (<i>vide Rule V</i>) { 2 ditto ...	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	70	
{ 1 year old ...	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	80	180
CLASS VII.—Mules.											
To the best mules of any age	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
CLASS VIII.—Donkeys.											
For the best donkey for sale at less than Rs. 100	26	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26
										Total amount	875

APPENDIX II.—CONTD.

JIANG DISTRICT HORSE SHOW.

Branded (B.M.) mares and their stock got by Government stallions, also other stock noted, the property of bona-fide horse-breeders, in Jiang and neighbouring districts.

CLASSES.	PRIZES.										Amount	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
CLASS I.—Branded Mares.												
Branded mares not less than 4 and not exceeding 1½ years of age (vide Rule II).	35	25	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	
Branded mares in foal to Government stallions, or with foal at foot by a Government stallion, or stallion received as gift from Government for stock purposes not less than 4 years old (vide Rule II).	60	50	40	30	15	10	10	5	5	5	225	310
CLASS II.—Branded Fillies.												
Branded fillies not in foal under 4 years of age (vide Rule IV).	50	40	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	130
CLASS III.—Fillies.												
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions, or stallions received as gifts from Government for stock purposes, 4 years old.	20	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	
Ditto ditto 3 ditto	15	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
Ditto ditto 2 ditto	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	85
CLASS IV.—Colts.												
Colts out of branded mares by Government stallions, or stallions received as gifts from Government for stock purposes, 4 years old.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Ditto ditto 3 ditto	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	25
CLASS V.—Yearlings.												
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions, or stallions received as gifts from Government for stock purposes, colts.	15	12	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	
Ditto ditto fillies	15	12	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	60
CLASS VI.—Geldings.												
Geldings (vide Rule V) ..	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	15	
4 years old	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	15	
3 ditto	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	15	
2 ditto	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	70	
1 year old	20	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	80	
CLASS VII.—Mules.												
To the best mules of any age ..	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	80	
CLASS VIII.—Donkeys.												
For the best donkey for sale at less than Rs. 100.	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	26	26
											Total amount	875

APPENDIX II—CONT'D.

JHILLUM DISTRICT HORSE SHOW.

Branded (B. M.) mares and their stock got by Government Stallions, also other stock noted, the property of bona fide horse-breeders, in the districts of Jhelum and Gujrat.

APPENDIX II—CONT'D.

LAWSON DISTRICT HORSE SHOW.

Branded (B. M.) mares and their stock got by Government Stallions, also other stock noted, the property of bona fide horse-breeders, in the districts of Lahore and Gujranwala.

A P P E N D I X II—CONTD.

MOOLTAN DISTRICT HORSE SHOW.

Branded (B. M.) mares and their stock got by Government Stallions, also other stock noted, the property of bona fide horse-breeders, in Mooltan, including Montgomery, and neighbouring districts.

CLASSES.	PRIZES.									Amount	TOTAL.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—Branded Mares.											
Branded mares not less than 4 and not exceeding 14 years of age (<i>vide Rule II.</i>)	25	12	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Branded mares in foal to Government stallions, or with foal at foot by a Government stallion, or stallions received as gifts from Government for stock purposes, not less than 4 years old (<i>vide Rule II.</i>)	38	25	15	12	10	10	5	5	5	125	175
CLASS II.—Branded Fillies.											
Branded fillies not in foal under 4 years of age (<i>vide Rule IV.</i>)	38	25	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	75	
CLASS III.—Fillies.											
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions, or stallions received as gifts from Government for stock purposes, 4 years old.	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Ditto ditto 3 ditto	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Ditto ditto 2 ditto	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
CLASS IV.—Colts.											
Colts out of branded mares by Government stallions, or stallions received as gifts from Government for stock purposes, 4 years old.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Ditto ditto 3 ditto	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
CLASS V.—Yearlings.											
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions, or stallions received as gifts from Government for stock purposes, colts.	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Ditto ditto fillies	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
CLASS VI.—Geldings.											
GELDINGS ... (<i>vide Rule V.</i>)	4 years old	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
	3 ditto	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
	2 ditto	15	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	25	
	1 year old	20	10	8	5	5	...	...	...	48	
CLASS VII.—Mules.											
To the best mule of any age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	
CLASS VIII.—Donkeys.											
For the best donkey for sale at less than Rs. 100.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
											10
											500
									Total amount	...	

APPENDIX II—CONT'D.

METROPOLITAN HORSE FAIR AT POKHARI.

APPENDIX III.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF JUDGING COMMITTEES OF METROPOLITAN HORSE FAIRS.

I.—Only *bondā fide* horse-breeders and dealers will be allowed to compete for the above prizes. The stewards will decide as to the eligibility of competitors.

II.—As permission has been accorded for all fillies four years old (but not under) to be served when in æstrus by Government stallions, so a mare of four years of age in foal, or with foal at foot, the result of having been covered before four years of age, will not be eligible to compete.

III.—Geldings may also compete in "Class IV—'Colts'" and Class V—"Yearlings" (Colts).

IV.—Government horses will not compete, nor will Government claim the right of purchasing any stock exhibited.

V.—Intending exhibitors should, on arrival at the fair, apply to the Secretary of the Judging Committee for a ticket or tickets, as the case may be, stating the class in which they propose to compete.

VI.—Each ticket will be worn by the animal as a token of the right to compete, and of the seller's right to the prize, if sale is effected before the awards are made. By careful attention to this rule, the owners will be secured against losing the chance of a prize.

VII.—When the tickets are given, the Secretary will name the date, hour, and place at the fair, when and where horses should be brought for examination. A shamiana, or large tent, or shed, to afford shade to the Committee within a temporary rail enclosure, should be erected to allow of the members to carefully examine the stock. The public should not be permitted to enter the enclosure during the Committee's proceedings.

VIII.—Prizes will be awarded the day before the bathing day, where one is appointed.

IX.—A certificate (parwana) will be given to each winner, whether he takes his prizes in money, khillut, or medal, as he may think best.

X.—Honorary certificates will be awarded to exhibitors, who are not *bondā fide* horse-breeders and dealers, and who may show superior animals. On the certificate may be noted the prize and money value that would have been awarded to the animal had the owner been a *bondā fide* horse-breeder or dealer.

XI.—A Committee of experienced officers, appointed by the Local Government, will act as Judges. The Assistant Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations of the Province, will attend the Committee as member and veterinary adviser. In his unavoidable absence the services of a veterinary officer will be provided under the orders of the Government of India.

XII.—Discretion is to be used by the Judging Committee in awarding only a portion of prizes to any class, if the stock of that class be not considered worthy of all prizes noted, and the money not awarded may be devoted to the giving of extra prizes in other classes deemed by the Judging Committee as worthy of them, as it is the desire of Government to award the total sum granted, provided any of the classes of stock competing are in any way worthy of it.

XIII.—The system of marks will be adopted as follows:—

	<i>For Mares.</i>	
Soundness	25
Power	25
Quality	25
Produce (if any)	25
	Total	... 100
If no produce the total will be 75

SI
APPENDIX III—CONTD.

All other stock.

	Marks
Soundness	25
Power	25
Quality	25
Action	25
Total	100

Marks for "action" have not been accorded to mares, as some competing may be too heavy in foal to allow of their action being shown. The Judging Committees are requested to be good enough to attach a return to their reports, showing the number of the several marks allotted to winners of prizes.

Notes.

1. On future occasions prizes for geldings will be increased in number and value, and those for colts not castrated will be proportionately decreased. To enable a horse to become eligible to compete in the gelding class, both testicles must have been excised.
2. The prizes allotted to the class "Geldings" are to be invariably awarded to the best competing, irrespective of their worth in other respects. Prizes in this class to be awarded only to stock that have been castrated when in possession of their present owners, *bona fide* horse-breeders, and provided the Judging Committee are satisfied the animals have been castrated with a view of competing for the prizes.
3. When mares, late of the Kurnool home-stud, sold in different districts in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, are brought to compete for prizes, the Judging Committee are empowered to make a separate class of these, and to give one or two awards to the best shown from the sums allotted to the class "Mares," or from money not expended in other classes.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF JUDGING COMMITTEES OF DISTRICT HORSE SHOWS.

I.—Only *bona fide* horse-breeders of the districts named will be allowed to compete for the above prizes. The Judging Committee will decide as to the eligibility of competitors.

II.—Branded mares not served by Government stallions, within one year of date of show are debarred from competing. This rule does not apply to "branded fillies" of four years of age, as they are not allowed to be covered by Government stallions until four years old. A mare of four years of age, in foal, or with foal at foot, the result of having been covered before four years of age, will not be eligible to compete.

III.—No mares or stock will be allowed to compete "as served by Government stallions" or "got by Government stallions," unless a certificate to the effect is produced by the exhibitor. These certificates are obtainable from officers in charge of stallions.

IV.—Branded fillies (class II), if out of branded mares by Government stallions, may also compete in "Class III—Fillies."

V.—Geldings (class VI), if out of branded mares by Government stallions, may also compete in "Class IV—Colts," and "Class V—Yearlings" (colts).

VI.—Intending exhibitors should, on arrival at the show, apply to the Secretary of the Judging Committee for a ticket or tickets, as the case may be, stating the class in which they propose to compete.

VII.—Each ticket will be worn by the animal as a token of the right to compete.

VIII.—When the tickets are given, the Secretary will name the date, hour and place at the show, when and where horses should be brought for examination. A shaniana, or large tent, or shed, to afford shade to the Committee within a temporary rail enclosure, should be erected, to allow of the members to carefully examine the stock. The public should not be permitted to enter the enclosure during the Committee's proceedings.

IX.—Prizes will be awarded on the day appointed by the President of the Judging Committee.

APPENDIX III—concl'd.

X.—A certificate (parwana) will be given to each winner, whether he takes his prizes in money, khillut, or medal, as he may think best.

XI.—One or more of the district officers of each district represented, and the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations of the Province, will act as judges of the Committee.

XII.—Discretion is to be used by the Judging Committee in awarding only a portion of prizes to any class, if the stock of that class be not considered worthy of all prizes noted; and the money not awarded may be devoted to the giving of extra prizes in other classes, deemed by the Judging Committee as worthy of them, as it is the desire of Government to award the total sum granted, provided any of the classes of stock competing are in any way worthy of it.

XIII.—The system of marks will be adopted as follows:—

	<i>For Mares.</i>					
						<i>Marks.</i>
Soundness	25
Power	25
Quality	25
Produce (if any)	25
					Total	...
						100
If no produce, the total will be	75

	<i>All other stock.</i>					
						<i>Marks.</i>
Soundness	25
Power	25
Quality	25
Action	25
					Total	...
						100

Marks for "action" have not been accorded to mares, as some competing may be too heavy in foal to allow of their action being shown. The Judging Committees are requested to be good enough to attach a return to their reports, showing the number of the several marks allotted to winners of prizes.

Note.

1. On future occasions prizes for geldings will be increased in number and value, and those for colts not castrated will be proportionately decreased. To enable a horse to become eligible to compete in the gelding class, both testicles must have been excised.

2. The prizes allotted to the class "Geldings" are to be invariably awarded to the best competing, irrespective of their worth in other respects. But prizes in this class to be awarded only to stock that have been castrated when in possession of their present owners *bona fide* horse-breeders, and provided the Judging Committee are satisfied the animals have been castrated with a view of competing for the prizes.

3. When mares, late of the Kurnal home-stud, sold in different districts in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, are brought to compete for prizes, the Judging Committee are empowered to make a separate class of these, and to give one or two awards to the best shown from the sums allotted to the class "Mares," or from money not expended in other classes.

APPENDIX IV.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT.

This is to certify that

of _____ has attended the Veterinary School at Baboogurh, near Hapur, North-Western Provinces, India, from _____ to _____, and having passed an examination on _____, is considered qualified to perform the duties of Salutri and Castrator.

BABOOGURH, NEAR HAPUR,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
The _____ 18

Assistant Superintendent,
Horse-Breeding Operations,
N.W. Provinces & Rajputana.

Countersigned.

General Superintendent,

Horse-Breeding Operations.